Mr Nisley

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW BOOKSTORE.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,

Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

Has just received and is now opening, a general assortment of

BOOKS,

which he will sell wholesale and retail on the most liberal terms.

Family, School and Pocket Bibles,

Spelling books, Primers, and Arithmetics, assorted.

Blank books of every description,

Writing, Wrapping and other paper, at the mill prices.

☞ Country merchants, library companies, and professional gentlemen, who may pleases to furnish him with their orders, shall have them promptly executed.

Five cents per pound will be given for Rags in cash, paper or books.

April 7, 1812.

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Hatter

business, a lad of from 14 to 16 years of age, of moral character and decent behavior, will be taken on liberal terms by JAMES THOMSON, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

April 2, 1812.

DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE.

THE Harmony Society of Butler county have opened in the store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Bracken in Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, a variety of articles of their own manufacture, which they offer to the public, by wholesale or retail, upon reasonable terms, to wit:

Superfine, Second, and Coarse Merino cloths,

Plains and Flannels of different colours,

Fur and Merino Wool Hats,

Men and Womens leather Shoes,

Bedcords and other Cordage,

Whiskey and high Wines,

Tobacco in Kegs,

Bacon, &c. &c.

Any of the above articles may also be had at their Warehouse at Beaver town point, where, as well as at the Warehouse in Pittsburgh, Forty Cents per pound will be given, in goods or Cash, for good Sheeps wool, freed from the coarse hairy parts, or 33 cents per pound for the fleece in its common state—that which has been washed on the sheep will be preferred.

ISAAC BEAN, agent for the Harmony Society.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1812. 5t.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Pittsburgh, April 14th, 1812.

THE Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at one o'clock in the afternoon on the last Monday of the present month, on the Commons north-east of the Town: each Officer in complete uniform, and furnished with a musket and bayonet, for the purpose of being trained and exercised.

The Regiment will be trained *in Companies* on the first Monday of next month, of which the Captains, or Commanding Officers of Companies, respectively, are ordered to give due notice.

The Regiment will meet, to be trained and inspected, *in Regiment*, on Monday the 11th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Air's Hill, the farm of Andrew Watson, Esq.

The Officers are positively directed not to admit any militia man into the ranks of any Company, without a sufficient musket or firelock, except those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, and such others as the Officers of the Company shall deem unable to procure arms at their own expence.

The Captains or Commanding Officers of Companies will be particular, under the penalty of fifty dollars, on or before the regimental review, to deliver to the Brigade Inspector, on oath or affirmation, a class list or roll of all persons subject to do militia duty, within the bounds of their respective Companies, agreeably to the 2d and 15th sections of the General Militia Law, of this Commonwealth.

As a Court to hear Appeals for the current year: Captains Robinson and Jelly and Lieut Rowe, will preside in the first battalion, and will meet at the house of George Steward, sign of the Turk's Head, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, on Monday the 25th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon—and Captains Clow and Berrickman, and Lieut. Adams, will preside in the second battalion, and will meet at the house of John Hopkins, in Union street, on the same day, and hour.

All persons within the bounds of the 141st Regiment, having Arms in their possession, the property of this Commonwealth, will deliver them *immediately* to the Commandant, Adjutant, or Quarter-Master, in order that they may be repaired, and equally distributed among the Captains of the Regiment.

Boys, between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, who shall, with the consent of their parents, or guardians, attach themselves to any Company of the 141st Regiment, for the purpose of learning to beat the Drum, play on the Fife, blow on the Bugle Horn or Trumpet, will be instructed, and furnished with a suit of regimentals, free of expence. on application to the Commandant or Adjutant of the Regiment, and the father of every boy instructed in this manner shall be exempted and excused from every kind of militia duty, so long as his son shall continue to perform the duties of a musician to any militia company.

E. PENTLAND. *Major Comd'g*
141st Regt. P. M.

NEW-YORK, *April* 4.

Arrived at this port last evening, the fast sailing ship Lady Madison, Capt Swaine, from Liverpool, in the remarkable short passage of *eighteen days*. By this arrival the Editor has received regular files of Lloyd's List to the 10th of March, London papers to the evening of the 12th, and Liverpool papers to the 14th, all inclusive. The intelligence from all parts of Europe will be found highly interesting.

The following remarks are copied from a Liverpool paper of March 14th.

"The last Anholt Mail has brought letters and papers cotaining intelligence which excited considerable attention.—Reports are again reiterated, and symptoms in greater number than ever are again detailed, of approaching quarrels and disturbances in the North of Europe. The foreign journals have been so long filled with these rumours, that they have almost ceased to excite either attention or interest; but it must be confused that the *conduct* of many of the European Potentates (the only language, as Dr. Johnson said, that rarely lies) indicates great probabilities of a war, either impending or apprehended. The accumalation of French troops on the different German, Prussian, Danish, and Polish frontiers, has increased to such a degree, that they are now estimated at 300,000 men! a calculation, which tho' undoubtedly exaggerated, shews that the march of troops and the activity of preparations have been most extraordinary. French troops, it is positively affirmed, are advancing in great force to take possession of the sea ports of Prussia, in conformity to a convention recently concluded between the two monarchs. Another treaty has been concluded between France and Denmark, by which it is stipulated that Bonaparte is to have permission to raise 6000 cavalry in Holstein, where the horses are, we believe, superior to any other on the continent of Europe. He is also to be permitted to march any number of torops through the Danish territories provided they do not exceed 3000 at a time. These circumstances give us assurances much stronger than the speculations of Gazettes, or even the opinions of statesmen, that a storm is rising which threatens once more to involve the greatest part of Europe in carnage and desolation. The treaties of Princes, when they contain warlike provisions, are usually the precuroers of an approaching contest. When the movement of armies, follows at no great distance, we may be sure that the aspect of affairs will soon become serious.

"This critical state of affairs in the North sufficiently explains the reason why the French Emperor has not sent an overwhelming force to put an end to the war in the peninsula. He has so many quarrels on his hands at a time, that even the immense resources of the *great nation* are not sufficient to enable him to act decisively in every quarter. He is obliged to take them in turn, and bestow his chief attention on the strongest enemy. Even in Spain, however, we are again told of an unexpected accumulation of French troops. It is now greatly doubted whether the meditated siege of Badajoz can be taken with any prospect of success, as, contrary to all the representations which have hitherto been made, the French have a very powerful army at Seville, under Soult, which it is said, will be competent to oblige the assailants to recross the Guadiana. When the siege of Badajoz was first thought of, it was on the supposition that the enemy would not be able to act on the Gualdalquiver in any considerable force.

"The state of our domestic parties is still the great object of public attention at home. The conduct of the Prince Regent on his accession to unrestricted power, and his supposed dereliction of his old principles as well as his old connections, are still the great theme of panegyric with one party, and of astonishment, if not of blame, with the other. All this will, however, we apprehend, with reflecting men, be thought to be quite in the ordinary tract of court policy. For nearly a century past, it has been the usual practice of the Heir Apparent to connect himself with the *opposition*, as the most effectual mode of preserving a sort of counterpoise against the interest of the Court, and creating to himself an ostensible weight in the state. His influence, it was found, if he joined the court party, would be merged and lost in the superior influence of the Monarch. But when the full fruition of power arrived, this policy commonly ceased to have much effect, as soon as it became no longer necessary.—Each party then stood upon its separate merits, and those leaders were sure to be most favored who discovered most facility in extending the powers or ministering to the gratifications of the new Monarch. Friendship has as little to do with Kings as with traders, and even principle, in that quarter, commonly take their direction from the love of power.

LONDON, March 4.

Corunna papers to the 18th inst. have been received. They contain the gratifying intelligence of several divisions of the French army being on their return to France. Among these are the imperial Guards, with their artilery and the Polish troops who have already arrived in Burgos. All the rest of the French troops in Spain have been ordered to take a position on the Ebro, with a view, as the French themselves report, to keep up the communication with France, and to obtain supplies or provisions. Urgent complaints of the want of subsistance and reinforcements have repeatedly been made by the French generals to the government not without effect. It is said in the Spanish papers, that the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo is the real cause of these retrograde movements.

March 6.

There is a report that Bonaparte is on the point of setting out for the North and that Ney is already arrived at Warsaw. This report is said to have been brought by a cartel which is arrived at Plymouth from Morlaix with an American messenger on board.

The letters from St. Petersburgh continues to represent the determination of the Russian cabinets to be favourable to the commercial intercourse with the country. A New ukas is stated to have been issued, which authorises the introduction of several articles of commerce into the Russian ports, that were not included in the provisions of the ukase under which the trade of last year was carried on, &c. The prospects of the commercial community were improving, as the Emperor was receding from the continental system; and not only at St. Petersburgh, but all over the North of Germany, it is confidently supposed that these measures will lead to war.

A letter from Gottenburgh Feb. 28 says, "the French have committed many acts of hostility, and have levied heavy contributions in Pomerania.—the result of these proceedings we expect to be a war between this country and France, in which Russia will be comprehended as the ally of Sweden."

By a gentleman from Paris, we learn that immense numbers of troops were daily marching to the North of Europe, and Bonaparte is shortly to follow them.

March 11.

Two Anholt mails arrived this morning. The King of Denmark has entered into a treaty, or rather signed a treaty dictated by Bonaparte, in virtue of which the latter may raise 6000 cavalry in Holstein, and march any number of men through the Danish territories, provided they only march 3000 at a time. His Danish majesty it is said, has great fear of an attack from Sweden and Great Britain.

Intelligence from Gottenburgh of the 7th inst. is highly important. Bernadotte had so far committed himself with Bonaparte, had so inflamed him by a recent manifesto that all possibility of compromise was past. An order had just been issued by Bonaparte to prohibit Frenchmen of passing the frontiers into Sweden; her army is organized and improved, and 60,000 men are ready to act at a moment.—Bernadotte was hourly expected at Gottenburgh. The English interest there was in great spirits; the throwing open the Swedish ports to England and the arrival of a British Minister, a declaration on the part of Russia against France, and a combined attack of Swedes and English on Zealand, were the themes of sanguine anticipation. Another Anholt mail is just arrived, and brings an account that Swinemunde and Anclam were taken possession of by the French the 27th February.

March 12.

The question of peace or war, or rather, as far as relates to Russia, of submission or war, is on the eve of being decided, if it has not already been

It is said Prussia has come upon terms with Bonaparte, and is to furnish him with 50,000 men in case of hostilities with Russia. Bernadotte is on a visit to all the ports in Sweden—The French troops have began their march through the Prussian dominions destined, it is said for Portugal.

The accounts which have recently been received from the North of Spain state, that the French are falling back. It is generally supposed, that they are suffering severely for want of provisions, but we believe the fact is, that a considerable number of French troops are actually on their march out of Spain.

By the Wheeler, capt Roberts which has arrived in thirteen days from St. Lucar, we learn that Soult has made an application to the government of Cadiz, offering to permit the exportation of wines from Seville, on condition of receiving wheat and flour from Cadiz.

The two last sets of despatches forwarded by Mr. Russel, for Joel Barlow, by cartels to Morlaix, it will be learnt with surprise, have been intercepted, and this Gentleman has, we believe determined to send no further communications to France until the cause be explained.

March 11—Two Anholt Mails arrived this morning: The only news of any importance which they bring is, that a treaty had been concluded between France and Denmark, by which the latter consents to permit any number of French troops to march through his Continental territories, provided they do not exceed 3000 men at a time. This account tends strongly to confirm the report in circulation respecting a war between Russia and France.

It is reported that the Texel squadron is ready to put to sea, and the object of its destination is said to be Heligoland and Anholt. Whatever their destination may be we are strongly inclined to suspect, that if they come out, it will be altered.

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The following additional particulars, respecting the invasion of E. Florida are from the Charleston Courier.

COMMOTION IN EAST FLORIDA

AND CAPTURE OF AMELIA ISLAND.

In last Monday's Courier we noticed a rumour from the South, that a revolutionary spirit had been excited in the Province of East-Florida, and that the malecontents had embodied themselves at a place called Rose's Bluff, on the banks of St. Mary's river, a few miles above Amelia-Island, where they had displayed the Patriotic flag, and that they threatened a descent upon Amelia.

A gentleman who passed through town yesterday morning, on his way to the north, and who left Amelia-Island on Sunday last, has furnished us with the following highly interesting detail of the events which have taken place on that Island within the last week, of which he was an eye witness.

On Monday morning, the 16th inst. a summons was sent by the commander in chief of the Patriots (or, as they are styled by the Spanish authorities, Rebels) to *Don Justo Lopez*, commanding at Amelia, requiring him to surrender the Island to the Patriot forces, and stating, that in case of his refusal, the land and naval forces of the U. States would aid them in gaining possession of the place by force. This summons was signed Ludovick Ashley, lieut. colonel commandant. Don Lopez required a few hours for deliberation, when he promised to return an answer. In this interval he wrote to Commodore Campbell, commanding the gun boats on that station, and Major Laval, commandant of that portion of the United States troops in that vicinity, informing them of the summons which he had received, and of the threat attached to it, that the forces of the United States would be employed to aid the rebels in their unwarrantable attempts against a province belonging to the King of Spain; and requring a declaration from them, if such were their orders, and if it was their intention to execute them. To this request Major Laval returned an immediate answer, dated on the same day at Point Peter, that he had no orders from his government to act in a hostile manner against the constituted authorities of East-Florida, and that he should not, therefore, interfere in any manner between them. Com. Campbell did not answer the Spanish Commandant's letter until the next morning——his anwer was dated on board Gun-Boat No.——. at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, in which he informs the commandant that in so glorious a cause as that in which the patriots were engaged, he could not remain inactive, but should certainly aid them with all the means in his power; observing, at the same time, that he acted in this manner without any special authority from his government on the subject. Immediately after despatching this answer, Commodore Campbell got his fleet of Gun-Boats under way, and about 9 o'clock brought them to anchor immediately before the small fort and town of Amelia, with springs upon their cables, and every thing in preparation to fire upon the Spaniards in case of a refusal to surrender it. Several guns were then fired by the fleet, which it was supposed were intended as signals for the Patriots to move; and at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a force amounting to about 60 men, under the command of Col. Ashley, came down Bell's River in floats, and landed on Amelia-Island——the Spanish troops (about 8 or 10 men) were marched out of the garrison and grounded their arms, the commandant surrendered his sword to the patriot chief, the Spanish flag was pulled down, and the patriotic standard displayed in its stead. The victorious commander of the Patriots afterwards offered to return Don Lopez his sword, but the latter declined receiving it, under evident feelings of great emotion. The Spanish soldiers were thus dispersed, and the Patriots rested in quiet possession that night.

On Wednesday morning, a company of riflemen. belonging to the U. S. army, proceeded from the American side of the St. Marys, under the command of a lieutenant and accompanied by Gen. Matthews, of Virginia, to Amelia: when the Patriotic forces, who had been increased by reinforcements to about 130 men, were drawn up to receive them; and the place was formally surrendered to the American arms.—The Patriot flag was now, in its turn, pulled down, & the American standard hoisted in its place; So that, in the short space of 24 hours, the celebrated island of Amelia was in the seperate possession of three sovereign and independent powers. Previous to the American Riflemen being sent over to Amelia, Major Laval had been superceded in his command by Col. Smythe, from Virginia this circumstance accounts for the difference of conduct on the part of the military.

By the articles of capitulation entered into between the commander of the Patriotic forces, and Don Lopez, the Spanish commandant, it was stipulated that Amelia-Island should remain a free port until first of May 1813, and that all private property should be inviolably respected. And so far as regarded the respecting of private property, our informant assures us the revolutionists strictly kept their word; every one being allowed to pursue their avocations without the least interruption. In the course of the day on Thursday, the Patriotic forces, withdrew themselves from the Island to their former encampment, and the Americans remained in quiet possession of Amelia. It was said, on Sun day, that the revolutionary army were immediately to march for St. Augustine, for the purpose of taking possession of that place also—but they will be likely to meet with more resistance there than they did at Amelia.

The U. S. brig *Vixen*, Captain Gadsden, from this port, did not arrive at Amelia until Thursday, when they found the Americans in quiet possession of the place. Some alarm had been excited after the capitulation, from a report, that a schooner, coming with provisions for the Revolutionists had been intercepted by some Indians from the interior of Florida.

Whether or not the American officers have acted under the authority of their government, we think it highly probable that the constituted authorities in the Spanish colonies, who yet preserve their allegiance to their lawful sovereign *Ferdinand* 7th, will retaliate upon any of our vessels which may be found in their ports. We should suppose that under existing circumstances our trade with Havanna, &c, would be highly dangerous.

For ourselves, feeling as we do for the dignity and honor of our country we must refrain at present from expressing our sentiments upon this transaction——we will leave it to our Democratic brethren, who have inveighed with so much feeling and effect upon the attack on Copenhagen to furnish a justification for the part which the Americans have taken in this ttransaction.

BOSTON, *April* 10.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship Lothair, captain Jackson, in the remarkable passage of 20 days from Liverpool, we have received the papers of that city of the 18th ult and London papers of the 16th. They contain nothing of importance. The Orders in Council had not been again a subject of discussion. Licences were granted for imports from the Baltic and from France. The king had improved a little in health. The war in the north still remained an expected event.

LONDON, March 16.

Mails from Anholt and Heligoland arrived this morning. The former states that Bonaparte is to take the command of the French army in the north in person. It is divided into four grand detachments of 50,000 men each. Massena commands the first; Davoust the second; Oudinot the third; and Berthier the fourth. The French troops have left Hamburgh for the Polish frontier. Hamburgh is to be garrisoned by the Danes.

The accounts respecting Prussia are contradictory—some assuring us that she will join France; others that she will unite with Russia; that she has positively rejected all the demands of Bonaparte to admit French troops into Colberg, and that her army is in excellent condition.

The Swedish government had published full details of the hostile treatment which Swedish Pomerania has experienced from the French. A joint declaration of war from Russia, Prussia and Sweden, is the prevailing expectation at Stockholm.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION

[*From the Salem Gazette April, 7.*]

FEDERALISM

Again Triumphant in Salem.

It is utterly impossible for us to describe the disgraceful and riotous scene we yesterday witnessed at our town-meeting for the choice of Governor, &c or our satisfaction at the glorious result.——The inconveniences which had been heretofore experienced from the smallness of the Court House Hall, had led the selectmen to fit up the ground floor in such a manner as to accommodate the citizens without danger of pressure—entering at one door, passing the ballot box through a narrow passage way, and going out at the opposite door; which might have been performed with perfect ease and convenience to the voters. The hall was opened at nine o'clock. Immediately a strong body of the democratic party, by previous concert, filled the avenue to the boxes and crouded the area of the house, and in this manner the passage to the ballot box was completely blocked up, and all approach to it utterly impossible; they declared that the voting should not go on till the selectmen complied with their demand to have certain names inserted on the list of voters which it was said were not there, their leaders standing by, uttering expressions to encourage and inflame them. In this manner the whole body of citizens were actually kept at bay for two hours, and the authority of the peace officers set at defiance.—The sheriff was sent for to Ipswich,—he came, and he departed leaving the citizens to take care of themselves! At length the rioters gave way and the voting commenced, and continued without interuption till near the hour of closing the poll which had been fixed at 4 o'clock.

*It had been given out by the democrats, soon after the poll was opened that it should never be closed till the names required were inserted—that they would storm the selectmens station, and seize the boxes, destroy the votes, &c. and auxiliaries were brought in from a neigbouring town to aid them. To support the selectmen, an impenetrable body of Federalists had planted themselves around them, and every thing was tranquil till about a half past three, when a strong body of democrats rushed in and pushed for the select men. All was immediately uproar and confusion; further voting was impossible; and all that could be done by the Federalists was to resist the assaults of the rioters, and protect the selectmen and the ballot boxes.—At length the selectmen declared the poll closed. This increased the confusion————the rioters declaring it was not and should not be closed; the riot act was read but not heard, and business was a long time suspended. But the selectmen, determined if possible to go through their duty, and the repeated assaults of the rioters being effectually resisted, proceeded to sort and count the votes; and the Town Clerk made declaration that they were as follows:—

For Governor—Caleb Strong, 920
Elbridge Gerry, 785
Lieut. Governor—Wm. Phillips, 928
Wm. King, 783

This is the first time we have ever known this town to have a federal majority.

PROVIDENCE, April 4.

Arrived at this place, the ship Neptune, Captain Hopkins, in 22 days from Dieppe, where she had been detained 13 months, notwithstanding the pretended repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan.

She was taken on her passage home from London, in ballast by a French privateer, and carried into the port of Dieppe, where she has been waiting for trial.

The captors, at length, not being able to bring on the trial, and tired of paying the trifling expences of the vessel and crew, which by law they are obliged to do, determined to give her up, and by a compromise made with the captors, she was accordingly released by the Council of Prizes.

Captain Hawkins, who has been several times to Paris, and is well acquainted with the captains and supercargoes of vessels detained in different ports of France, and with the different cases declares to his certain knowledge, there was never a single vessel cleared by the Court in Paris, in consequence of the repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, during the time of his detention in France. Several American vessels had, however, been liberated by compromise with the captors, which compromise has been sanctioned by the Council of Prizes at Paris, without reference to the decrees in question.

In the Neptune came passenger Captain Prince Allen, and the crew of the brig Comet, captured by the French and lost entering the port Fecamp, also Mr. B. Bale, of Boston, bearer of dispatches from his excellency Joel Barlow, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary of the United states to the Court of France, to the Secretary of State.

Among other American vessels detained in France, was the ship Acasus, Wm. Cottle, master, with a cargo of tobacco from City point, (James river) belonging to Boston, for Tonningen—whose release Mr. Barlow was endeavouring to effect, threatning (so Captain Hawkins says it was reported) to contradict the communications made to his government, relative to the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees if that ship was not liberated.

The Hornet was at Cherburg, detained for Mr. Barlow's dispatches.

An immence force was moving from France to the North of Europe, the object to enforce the continental, now the universal system, as determined in France. The Emperor it was reported, would leave Paris shortly to join the army.

Mr Barlow was still negociating (on the 6th ult.) with the Duke of Bassano, and continued to flatter himself that the French Government would enter into some commercial arrangements—but the Americans generally, in France, are apprehensive nothing would be done.

NICHOLAS HOPKINS.

☞ We have received a letter from Mr Beale, who arrived passenger in the Neptune and is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Barlow, which corroborates the above intelligence in all its points.

Seventeen sail of American vessels have been BURNT by the French squadron.

NEW-YORK, April 1.

Governor Tompkins the Cromwell of New-York, having dissolved the Legislature of that State, to prevent the chartering of the Six Million Bank, &c. as before stated; the federal members (42 in number) says the Evening Post, met at the capitol, placed Mr. Huntingdon in the chair, and appointed Mr. Radcliff, secretary. The following respectful and manly protest, was then presented by Mr. Grosvenor, read, and after discussion, was agreed to and signed. The readers will observe among the signers to this protest, the names of several persons who were uniformly opposed to the bill for incorporating the Bank; yet they pointedly disapprove of the conduct of the governor.

FEDERAL PROTEST.

Whereas his excellency the Governor has this day prorogued the Legislature, while in the calm and deliberate exercise of their constitutional functions; and thereby interrupted the business of an important Session; prevented the passage of many Laws which the interest and safety of the people now imperiously demand; and has suddenly dispersed the Legislature at a moment of great national danger, and thereby left the State defenceless and exposed:

Resolved, That the undersigned members of the Senate and of the Assembly of the Senate of New-York, do hereby Protest against this exercise of Executive prerogative, as arbitrary and tyrannical in itself; as subversive of the constitutional independence of the Legislature, and highly dangerous to the liberties of the citizens of this State.

Albany, 27th March, 1812.

While the above protest was debating in the meeting of the federal members, a number of the democratic members met, and after placing Judge Humphries in the chair, and appointing Dr Ely, Secretary, they proceeded to examine into the propriety of the measure the Governor had taken. After some debate, a protest was drawn up and signed by the members present, 58 in number.—It is a manly appeal, and breathes a spirit applicable to the occasion. They say the Governor "has by proroguing the Assembly, exercised an extraordinary authority long dormnant, and never intended to be excited to defeat a constitutional legislative measure." They say this measure of the Governor "is pregnant as a precedent, with alarming consequences, and quite novel in the annals of American legislation—They ask, "Is it decorous or proper for the Executive to cast any imputations of corruption, and that merely from public report, on the acts of any Legislature. Is it proper "to assail their independence by calling their purity in question? As well might the Legislature resort to similar charges on the executive, and thus produce an unceasing hostility between the different branches of the government." "We here take occasion, solemnly to protest against the unprecedented declarations of the Governor, impeaching the integrity of the Legislature—as being indecorous and unjust, as being a breach of the privileges of the Legislature—as a contempt against the sovereign authority of this state."

The above are a few of the extracts from the address. The whole of it will fill two columns.

A letter from Albany says, "Before the above meeting had adjourned, a mob, headed as we understand, by the Governor's private secretary, and the door-keeper of the Council of Appointment, broke in and drove them from their room.

April 2.

Preparation.—Ninety pieces of field artillery (part of them brass) were received at this place from Washington City, last week, the carriages and harness for which are now making, and sixty of them will be ready for the field by the middle of May, for the use of the old regiment of U. S. light artillery and two new regiments of artillery now raising. Fifty 18 pounders or travelling carriages are ordered to be completed as soon as soon as possible.

A letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, dated Amelia Island, March 26, (eight days after the surrender to the United States) mentions the arrival there of five more United States' Gun Boats, with the Vixen sloop of war, and a detachment of the United States troops, and that general Matthews was clearing out merchant vessels.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, *April* 24, 1812.

General Wilkinson is to resume the command on the Lower Mississippi; and, we understand will take his departure from this city in a few days, via Pittsburgh, for New-Orleans.—*Nat. Intel.*

We understand Gen Dearborn has accepted the command of the army destined for the north, and is making arrangements for raising, concentrating and organizing the troops of the additional army establishment.—*ib.*

More like War.—The Governor of N. York, say the Albany Gazette, by an instruction from the President of the United States, has ordered out 1600 of the militia of this state, to garrison our northern and western frontiers.—500 we understand are intended for Niagara, 500 for Oswego, and the residue probably for Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence.

Accounts from St. Louis, to the 21st ult. speak of continued hostile movements amongst the Indian tribes. By the two following paragraphs, from the Louisiana Gazette of that date, we find that the law passed at the present session, for raising six companies of mounted rangers, has been already executed to valuable purpose:

"The new company of Rangers, now doing duty in the district of St. Charles, are, perhaps, as fine a body of hardy woodsmen as ever took the field. They cover, by constant and rapid movement, that tract of country from Salt river on the Mississippi to the Missouri near Loutre.

"The company of Rangers raised in the Illinois, under the command of Capt. Whitesides, have marched to the most exposed section of their frontier: report says that they are as fine a company as ever trod the tented field."

The account contained in the extract of a letter from Tennessee, published in our last, that the Indians killed 20 families on Elk river, is contradicted in the Nashville papers. It is said, that a large number of volunteers were on their march to the place where the murders were said to have been committed, when they received intelligence that no injury whatever had been done, and that no Indians had been in the settlement.

The public records and papers, belonging to this commonwealth, amounting to nearly 40 waggon loads, were safely deposited in the new fire proof offices at Harrisburgh, about the first of April.

It is said, that the President of the U. States has expressed his pointed disapprobation of all interference of the United States' forces in the seizure of Amelia Island.

TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Washington City, April 11, 1812.

"Nothing official from the Hornet. A private letter to one of the heads of departments here from Joel Barlow, our minister at Paris, informs that he has concluded a *Commercial treaty with France* upon advantageous terms, and that the southern boundaries of the United States as acknowledged by the treaty, are as follow:—Beginning at Amelia Island at the mouth of St. Mary's river, thence in a direct line to the bay of St. Bernard, and thence to the mouth of Columbia river."

The above letter is dated March 3d, and came by the Rossie, which arrived at Baltimore on Friday from Bourdeaux; it further states that Mr. Barlow detained the Hornet, to send out the treaty officially signed. A doubt is not entertained at Washington, but the treaty is on board the Hornet.—This for ever and for ever puts a period to doubt, difficulty or procrastination. Folly can hardly miss the honorable path there is now left for the United States.

Dem. Press.

The following was extracted from an article which appeared in the Baltimore Democratic American.

The unwarrantable seizure of Mr. Russell's despatches by the French government, was mentioned in the London news given yesterday. The following letter from an American gentleman in London to his friend in New-York, confirms the statement. It must be peculiarly inconvenient and injurious to the United States government at this critical time, to have the communication between their agents in London and Paris suspended, in consequence of the profligate conduct of the French government. The spirited determination of Mr. Russell not to send any more dispatches, until the seizure of former despatches shall be satisfactorily explained, is such as every sound American heart must approve. We hope that Mr Barlow will not suffer this act of France to pass, without expressing the strongest resentment at it on behalf of the American government.

It is the indispensable duty of our ministers abroad to support the dignity of their country, on every occasion, and at every hazard, with the most scrupulous exactness. If they yield one inch on minor points, it will only lead to more wanton outrages. We have tried the policy of conciliation, mildness, and sufferance long enough.

"London, March 7, 1812.

"I expected to have gone to Morlaix a special messenger the next week, but Mr. Russell's two last messengers having been deprived of their despatches by the French government at Morlaix, I shall not now proceed there until this unexpected transaction is explained to Mr. Russell's satisfaction."

Reason for Embargo.—Mr. Randolph declared in secret debate, that, "to his *certain knowledge*, the French minister, M. Serrurier, ever since his arrival here, had been *pressing our government* to prohibit the exportation of our produce to the peninsula, which our government have heretofore evaded." Our readers, we presume, have not forgotten with what indignation the government rebuked Mr Foster for an ambiguous expression which they thought conveyed an intimation of a disposition on the part of that minister to require that we should enforce against France the right of carrying the productions of Great-Britain to the ports of her enemy. Though Mr Foster disavowed any intention of so improper an interference in an affair exclusively between ourselves and a third party, the administration could hardly be pacified, and when he afterwards wrote a letter to the secretary of state for the sole purpose of removing the imputation of having thus intermedled, it was sent by the president to congress with a declaration that it afforded additional proof of the hostile disposition of the British government, and of the necessity of immediately adopting measures to counteract it. But now an honourable member of congress declares that, to his "*certain knowledge*" the French minister h
habitually been pressing our governme
to prohibit the exportation of our own pr
duce to Spain and Portugal, because the
resisted the usurpation and tyranny of Na
poleon; and the demand is at length com
plied with, without a whisper having es
caped the administration of such an impu
dent and outrageous proposition
ving been made to them.

U. S. Gaz.

From the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe.

Tho' she in wit and fortune shine,
In form and beauty be divine;—
A SLUT shall ne'er be wife of mi

THERE are some lessons very pro
per to be given in domestic econom
which the writers of your quarto a
your folio volumes think below th
notice; the preacher conceives th
to be below the dignity of the d
and they must pass without rem
unless some humble, plodding
like poor Robert the scribe, shall
them into his consideration; a
mong these one on cleanliness is
the least important.

Some writer has observed (and
think I saw the observation in th
Gleaner) that "cleanliness is allied
godliness." Certain it is that there
an intimate connection between th
purity of the body and the purity
the mind. No woman can be lov
who is not neat. The fairest she th
ever trod the earth, though she w
young and blooming as Hebe—tho
"grace were in her step; in all h
gestures dignity and love," yet shou
she appear abroad with her neck s
ed, or her wrists greasy, believe
my dear girls, she would only excit
disgust. When Paris decided th
most delicate and important point, o
the southwest declivity of Mount Id
had Venus appeared with her mou
greased like an alderman's wife a
turtle feast, depend on it, she w
would have been honored with the a
ple.

Harry Hawkeye, of the city of Ne
York, was a young gentleman of m
sprightliness and wit; genteel in
manner—of graceful person, and p
sessing a handsome fortune. You
easily guess that all the girls set the
caps for him. Harry, though not fa
tidious, was yet desirous of getting
good wife. "Beauty," said he, "
desirable; good sense and good n
ture necessary, but neatness" adde
he, "is indispensible." A young l
dy with whom he became acquaint
added to a fine person, regular fe
tures and good nature, a fortune
ten thousand dollars. Dorothy H
ley, for that was her name, was w
pleased with the attention of Harry
The courtship went on, and every b
dy considered it an excellent matc

One afternoon Harry went up to h
father's, which was a little way in t
country, to spend a few hours wi
his Dorothy, to partake of some
their strawberries which at that se
son were in high perfection. Seat
in a delightful arbor in the gard
they chatted awhile as you may s
pose of love; and then she ran
bring with her own hand some stra
berries and some cream; after reg
ing themselves with the delicio
treat, Harry playing with his sauce
chanced to turn it bottom upwards i
his lap. What was his astonishmen
when he beheld the bottom of the sau
cer black with dirt! It would have an
gred a man of less sensibility than he
possessed. He seized an opportunity
and wrote on the grease, with the end
of the spoon, the following lines and
left the house which he visited no
more.

Tho' she in wit and fortune shine;—
In form and beauty be divine;—
A SLUT shall ne'er be wife of mine.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

In accounting for the present dispo
sition of the American government, i
to be considered that the persona
character of the chief magistrate is of
no means without its influence.

It has often been remarked, that
though in this country the Kings pow
er is more strictly defined by law, tha
that perhaps of any other prince, ye
his personal influence is by no mea
impreceptible on the measures of go
vernment.

In like mannner the personal influ
ance of the President of the Unite
States, must be held to be at least e
qual to that of the sovereign of this
country.

There have been four Presidents o
the United States, viz:—Washing
ton, Adams, Jefferson and Madison.—
The two former have been of the fed
eral, the two latter of the anti-federa
party.—Washington was twice unan
mously called for to the administratio
of the government, and of course w
President eight years—Adams hel
the office only four years—Jefferso
was president eight years—and Ma
son is now in the third year of his pr
sidency.

The personal character of all thes
gentlemen, are to be considered in
estimate of American politics.

Washington is, on the whole one
the purest and most unexceptio
able characters that occurs in histo
——and in nothing, is the excelle
of his character more conspicuous th

in the uniform liberality of his sentiments towards this country.

If an aversion to this country were excusable in any American magistrate it surely was so in Washington—but nothing of this sort ever found admittance into his bosom. He regarded the conduct of the mother country in the war with the colonies, as the offspring of ministerial error and popular prejudice——and on the close of the contest not only dismissed all feeling of hostility, but entertained for his ancient enemy, those sentiments of esteem and respect to which her national character so well entitles her.

He had too much respect for genuine freedom not to feel the highest veneration for that country, which had furnished the model of the free government he had succeeded in bestowing on his own. This natural predilection for the land of his forefathers, was so preceptible through the whole course of his administration, that even the spotless purity and transcendant renown of his character, did not prevent the tongue of calumny from attributing to him an undue partiality towards Great Britain, and the man who conducted the armies of America, in the war with England, was stigmatised as a British agent.

Similar accusations were made against Hamilton, His great coadjutor who entertained for the British character the same respect, and viewed the conduct of the mother country in the war, with the same liberal sentiment. These illustrious men justly thought that though the ties of dependence no longer existed, the identity of blood, language, laws, religion, government and manners, rendered England the natural ally of America, and formed a connection between them which without violence to the intentions of Providence, and injury to the interests of both nations, could not afterwards be dissolved.

Mr. Adams professed and intended to tread in the steps of Washington, but his personal influence was much less than that of his great predecessor and, during his administration, the federal party gradually declined in strength

On the accession of Jefferson in 1800, to the presidential dignity, new sentiments were adopted, and new principle governed the American cabinet. This gentleman had always been suspected of an antipathy to England and from the period of his election to the office of President, this antipathy became more and more apparent, till at last he was admitted, on all hands, to be in disposition as in office, the most conspicuous of the Anti-Anglican faction.

This propensity of Mr. Jefferson has been accounted for, on various hypotheses—He resided in France for several years, as minister of the U. States, and returned to his own country at the commencement of the revolution. It is certain that at this period he carried back to America very strong prepossessions in favor of France—a decided partiality for French manners, and French liberty.

The French partialities, which he then entertained, are therefore sufficiently accounted for. But how shall we explain his adherence to these partialities, when the course of events in France has proved, in so lamentable a manner, the fallacy of his expectations, as to the establishment of a free government in that country; and when the French instead of being like the Americans, the citizens of a republic, are become the slaves of the most cruel tyranny that ever afflicted the human race.

This pertinacious adherence to French politics and French partialities, can, we think, be explained only on one supposition—that the party which entertain these monstrous principles, was destined to be the prevailing one in the country, and that Mr. Jefferson's public virtue was insufficient to contend with his private ambition

He saw that the sweets of power and emolument would be the reward of his adherence to this line of politics—and his zeal, seconded by his abilities, soon placed him at the head of the Anti-Anglican faction When raised to the summit of his ambition, gratitude naturally attached him still closer to the line of policy which had procured him his elevation, and his antipathy to England thenceforward bore the appearance rather of a passion than a principle.

Mr. Madison was originally a federalist, and coadjutor of Hamilton in the composition of the distinguished work which bears the name of that party: And he has been gradually seduced into other courses by the operation, probably of the same motives which swayed the mind of Mr. Jefferson; and, from his recent conduct, it seems likely, that he is determined not to be inferior to his predecessor in what constituted the most prominent features of that gentleman's public character.

Our object in the preceding remarks has been to show, that there exists in the American government a hostility towards this country, independent of any measure which the British government may pursue; and from whatever causes this hostility may be thought to proceed, none will deny, that it has manifested itself in such a manner as would justify the most hostile feeling on the part of the British government

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTE

On a British Sailor.

Daniel Bryan was an old seaman, and captain of the foretop, who had been turned over from the Blanche into Sir Sidney Smith's ship le Tigre. During the siege of Acre this hardy veteran made repeated applications to be employed on shore; but being an elderly man, and rather deaf, his request was not acceded to. At the first storming of the breach by the French, among the multitude slain, fell one of the generals of that nation The Turks, in triumph, struck off the head of this unfortunate officer, and after inhumanly mangling the body with their sabres, left it naked, a prey to the dogs. Precluded from the rights of sepulture, it in a few days, became putrescent; a shocking spectacle, a dreadful memento of the horrors of war, the fragility of human nature, and the vanity of all sublunary ambition, hopes and expectations. Thus exposed, when any of the sailors who had been on shore returned to their ship, inquiries were constantly made respecting the state of the deceased general. Dan frequently asked his messmates, why they had not buried him? but the only reply was, "*Go and do it yourself*" Dan swore he would; observing, that he had himself been taken prisoner by the French who always gave their enemies a decent burial, not like those —— Turks, leaving them to rot above board. In the morning, having at length obtained leave to go and see the town, he dressed himself as though for an excursion of pleasure, and went ashore with the surgeon in the jolly boat.—About an hour or two after, while the surgeon was dressing the wounded Turks in the hospital, in came honest Dan, who, in his rough good natured manner, exclaimed, "I've been burying the general, sir, and now I've come to see the sick!" Not particularly attending to the tar's salute, but fearful of his catching the plague, the surgeon immediately ordered him out. Returning on board, the cockswain enquired of the surgeon if he had seen old Dan? "Yes, he has been burying the French general." It was then that Dan's words in the hospital first occurred. The boat's crew who witnessed the generous action, an action truly worthy of a British sailor, in who character is ever blended the noblest and the mildest virtues, thus related its circumstances:—

The old man procured a pick-axe, a shovel, and a rope, and insited on being let down, out of a port-hole, close to the breach. Some of his more juvenile companions offered to attend him—"No!" he replied, "you are too young to be shot yet; as for me, I am old and deaf, and my loss would be no great matter." Persisting in his adventure, in the midst of the firing, Dan was slung and lowered down with his implements of action on his shoulder His first difficulty, not a very trivial one, was to drive away the dogs. The French now levelled their pieces—they were on the instant of firing at the hero! It was an interesting moment!—But an officer, perceiving the friendly intentions of the sailor, was seen to throw himself across the file. Instantaneously the din of arms, the military thunder ceased; a dead, a solemn silence prevailed. and the worthy fellow consigned the corps to its parent earth. He covered it with mould and stones, placing a large stone at its head, and another at its feet. But Dan's task was not yet completed. The unostentatious grave was formed, but no inscription recorded the fate or character of its possessor. Dan, with the peculiar air of a British sailor, took a piece of chalk from his pocket, and attempted to write, "*Here you lie old Crop.*"

He was then, with his pickaxe and shovel, hoisted into the town, and the hostile firing immediately recommenced.

A few days afterwards, Sir Sidney, having been informed of the circumstance, ordered Dan to be called into the cabin. "Well, Dan, I hear you have buried the French general?"—"Yes, your honour." "Had you any body with you?" "Yes your Honor." "Why Mr. ——— says you had not" "But I had, your Honor." "Ah, who had you?" "*God Almighty*, Sir." "A very good assistant, indeed: give old Dan a glass of grog." "Thank your Honor!" Dan drank his grog, and left the cabin highly gratified. He is now a pensioner in the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio) April 15.

On Saturday last his Excellency Gov Meigs arrived here, to make arrangements in part, for raising 1200 volunteers, pursuant to the requisitions of the Secretary of War. He immediately proceeded on his route towards Chillicothe, Urbanna, Cincinnatti, &c. The volunteering has commenced briskly here; and already a hansome number of respectable and gallant lookin young men have turned out. A company commanded by capt. William Raynolds, lieutenant Joseph Carns, and ensign Isaac Van Horne, junr. is to be raised in this quarter; which will probably be soon filled as musters are appointed in the different battalions adjacent.

Gen. Lewis Cass, has been appointed a Col. commandant, and Mr. Lewis Dent, quarter master. Gen James Findley, (of Cincinnatti) is also expected to be a Col. commandant. Col. Kingsbury, of the regular, is also to be on immediately from Carlisle, with two companies of regulars; The whole to rendezvous at Cincinnatti. It is understood that governor Meigs will proceed in person as commander in chief, to Detroit, in order to make the necessary appointments, &c. We wish them the most ample success.

In short, it would seem that our government—and more especially our citizens, begin to exhibit a spirit, and to assume an attitude, in some degree suited to the exigency. And it is only to be regretted, that, instead of twelve hundred—we have not twelve thousand volunteers, amply furnished to take immediate possession of Upper Canada &c.—The intrepid and patriotic citizens truly, are at hand;—but where are the pre-requisite arrangements?—Shall a wretched temporising system of endless procrastination still palsy the noblest spirit and energies of the nation?—And shall we be doomed, ignominiously to struggle another year, in order to retrieve the miserably lost opportunities of the past?—Genius of America forbid it!!

INDIAN HOSTILITY.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman at Fort Madison to his friend in Scott County, dated

"United States Indian Trading House," "Fort Madison, 8th March 182

"We receive assurance every day by friendly Indians, that we are to be attacked at this post, by several nations, so soon as the river opens. I am convinced that an attack will be made here some time in the spring; andit is my opinion thatthe Indinas will take this post, and murder every white person at it, without we are re-inforced in a very short time.

"We are at this time surrounded by scouting parties, who watch our movements, and one of those parties a few days past caught one of the soldiers near half a mile from the fort and most inhumanly murdered him He was absent two days without our knowing what had become of him—afterwards he was found by some friendly Indians who brought him in. The sight was enough to chill the blood of any feeling heart.——His head was separated from his body, both his arms cut off and his heart taken out.

Our situation is truly unpleasant; and from appearance we are to get no relief. Our numbers are so small that if an Indian was to come in view of the garrison and massacre a man we could not spare men to pursue and take him.

"On the first of this month five discharged soldiers, and a man that Mr J. had hired left this place for St. Louis. I sent my horse by the man, who agreed to take care ofhim in the neighborhood of St. Louis until I arrived there. I am now apprehensive that the Indians have killed all the men and taken my horse, as a Sack Indian informed me to-day that he saw a large horse's track near this, which appeared to be going up the river.

"I am very apprehensive that boats ascending the river this spring will be robbed, and of course the crews killed.

"It is reported that the Indians are about to cut off all communication between this place and St. Louis; both by land and water, so that we cannot be reinforced.

"A very friendly chief of the Sack nation told Mr. J and myself that without we were reinforced within a short time, we should be massacred without distinction; and that there were five nations joined to take this fort, and Chicago on Lake Michigan. He mentioned four of the nations. viz: *Winebagoes*, *Pottawatomies*, *Shawanees* and *Delawares*——that they wait for the river to open, so that they can descend in canoes. From appearances, the ice will break in the course of a few days."

MRS BAKER'S,

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,

WASHINGTON, (Pa)

THERE will be a public exhibition and delivery of Premiums at this Seminary, on Wednesday Evening the 29th instant, at 6 o'clock, where the parents and guardians of the young ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

MRS. BAKER

Returns acknowledgments to the patrons of this Institution, for the liberal encouragement it has met with, since its commencement in this place The School will recommence on Thursday the 7th of May next.

☞ No Scholar will be received for a less term than six months, nor can any substitute be admitted of.

April 20, 1812.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE commissioned and staff officers of the sixty second regiment, Pennsylvania militia, will meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, Pitt township, on the last Monday of the present month, punctually at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon in complete uniform, each officer to parade with a sufficient firelock, on purpose to improve themselves in military discipline

JAMES LOGAN, L't Col Comd't.

April 14, 1812. 2t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of Watson and Downing is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who are indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Alexander Watson, who is duly authorised to settle the business, and those who have demands against the firm will present them to him for settlement.

ALEX. WATSON,
A. DOWNING.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1812.

ALEXANDER WATSON

Respectfully informs the public, that he continues the MERCANTILE business at the stand laetly occupied by Watson and Downing

---

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

J. & T. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K. Dowing*, Pittsburgh The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.

April 1812. 3m.

TUITION.

JOSEPH NOYES respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened a SCHOOL next door to the corner of Wood and Third Streets, opposite to Mr. Skelton's, where young gentlemen and ladies will be taught in the usual and ordinary branches of learning; English grammar and classical learning will also be taught and all on moderate terms He flatters himself he shall be able to give good satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, 20th April, 1812.

A. F. GORE,

HAS the honour to inform the Merchants of this town, and others, that he is establishing a SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY in Market street below Third street, where all kinds of Suspenders may be had on reasonable terms

Women wanted to Sew, to whom constant employment will be given

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1812.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Brownsville, on the 5th inst. a negro boy named *HARRY*, between eighteen and nineteen years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; stoops as he walks, pitted with the small pox; small eyes, large mouth, thick lips—his right foot turns out in consequence of a sprain in his ancle, which occasions him to walk lame; a large scar on the right side of his neck and breast occasioned by a burn when a child He is acquainted with house work; his cloathing consists of nankeen coat swansdown vest, fulled linsey pantaloons of a drab colour and an old white roram hat. Whoever take up said negro and secures him in any jail so that I get him again shall have the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable expenses paid by

JOSEPH THORNTON

April 21, 1812.

TUITION.

J GRAHAM takes the liberty to acquaint his friends, that he opened SCHOOL, on the first of April, in the stone house, Second street, formerly occupied by Mr. Kingston Pupils will be educated in the several branches of an English and classical education upon moderate terms Those who wish to call upon Mr. G will find him at any time within school hours, in his school room, as above

Mrs. Graham will also, at the same time open a school in an adjoining room for the tuition of young ladies, who shall be instructed in all things requisite to an English education, and a complete knowledge of needle work

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1812. tf.

NOTICE.

The partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of

BARLOW, FOSTER & Co

is this day dissolved by mutual consent All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to WILLIAM B FOSTER, who is duly authorised to settle all accounts of the partnership, and those having claims against said firm will please present them to him for settlement.

STEPHEN BARLOW.
WILLIAM B FOSTER,
WILLIAM FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1812.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER

Has on hand, and for sale at the Old Stand in Market Street, a large quantity of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, of every description; Spanish and American Segars, and Rappee Snuff, which will be sold at the most reduced prices and liberal credit.

JAMES GIBSON,

HAS removed from Meadville to Pittsburgh and has opened TAVERN, in that large and commodious house on the bank of the Monongahela river, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Spencer He pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom. Pittsburgh, April 6, 1812.

COTTON.

Twelve Bales Cotton, of a superior quality,
Just received and for Sale, by
A BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1812.

Lots in the Town of Indiana

FOR SALE.

THE Commissioners of Indiana County do hereby give public notice, that at the Court-House in the Town of Indiana, on the second Monday of June next, in pursuance of an act of assembly passed the day of last, they will proceed to make Sale of sundry valuable

Lots of Ground,

in the said Town of Indiana, for the highest and best price which can be obtained for the same Some of these Lots adjoin to the Public Square of said Town

There will also be exposed to Sale at the same time and place, a number of In-Lots and Out-Lots in said Town, which had heretofore been purchased by sundry persons, but in consequence of the terms of sale not having been complied with on the part of the purchasers the Lots became forfeited.

Given under our hands at Indiana, this 15th day of April, 1812.

ROBERT ROBISON,
JOSHUA LEWIS, } Comrs.
JOSEPH MOORHEAD,

Attest.
J. M. KELLY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased very recently those two commodious store houses at Beaver point, lately occupied by Messrs. Leet and Buchannon, informs the public that Joseph M Farren has now charge of them and will receive, on storage, any goods consigned to his care, and who will forward them to any place or places that may be directed or requested, by the owner or owners. Those persons disposed to give encouragement to this establishment will, I flatter myself, find their business done much to their sasisfaction.

GEORGE RAPP, of the Harmony Society.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1812. 3t.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequaled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ach

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

NOTICE.

All persons having debts or claims against the Borough of Pittsburgh, are requested to lay them before William Steel, Esq Burgess, within twenty one days of the date hereof, that they may be put in a proper train for payment

By order of the Town Council.

D S. SCULLY, Town Clerk.

April 3, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
INTEND SHORTLY TO PUBLISH

IMISON'S
ELEMENTS OF SCIENCE & ART,
Being a familiar introduction to
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY
AND
CHEMISTRY:
Together with their application to a variety of elegant and useful arts,
IMPROVED AND ENLARGED
By TH: WEBSTER.
First American from the last London Edition,
With additions and improvements,
By F. AIGSTER, M. D.
In 11 Vols.

THE favourable reception, which of late, several extensive works devoted to general literature, have received from the American public, evinces the eagerness of our citizens for useful information, as well as the constant and rapid progress of their civilization. Of the real and intrinsic merit of those publications it would be needless to speak; but whatever may be their usefulness, it must be undoubtedly limited to a comparatively small number of readers. The high price of such works renders them unattainable for many who might perhaps derive from the perusal, more real benefit than most of those who are anxious only to decorate the shelves of their libraries. Amidst the immense variety of matter treated of in these works, the really instructive parts form but a small portion of the ponderous mass, and unity of plan, as well of execution, must become altogether impossible, when not only the labour is entrusted to so many various hands, but when many years are spent in the slow task of a gradual publication, whilst the most important changes and revolutions in the wide dominions of science follow one another in rapid succession. Scarcely any of these inconveniences seems to be attached to compendiums, and as it were, miniature views of the most essential branches of human knowledge, and books of this kind have, accordingly been frequently offered to the public—unfortunately the task of a compiler, which at no time can be entitled to the claim of a high literary reputation, has appeared to many as rather too easy, and the performance has often proved to be flimsy, trivial and unsatisfactory. The work which we presume to recommend to the attention of the American public, is altogether free from these reproaches. It embraces under the smallest compass possible, a vast circle of knowledge, and the matter is almost always selected with a view to render it applicable in real and practical life. Deep scientific researches and empty theoretical speculations are studiously discarded. The style is clear and chaste, equally remote from the stiffness of scientific forms, and from the vulgarity of too familar language. The original author of the work was an ingenious mechanic, and his publication was considered in England as affording so much practical information, that it became conspicuously distinguished among books of this class, and passed through many editions. Mr. *Webster* has added a considerable stock to the intrinsic merit of the work, and the numerous improvements with which he has enriched it, would secure him justly a place among the original writers, if his modesty did not disclaim this title.

The work is divided into two volumes. The first is devoted to *Natural Philosophy*, and treats under particular heads of *Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism and Astronomy.*

The second volume begins with a treatise on *Chemistry*, which is followed by an easy introduction to the knowledge of *Manufactures* and *Arts* established on chemical principles.—Bread making, brewing, bleaching, dying, callico-printing, tanning and currying, refining of metals, pottery and glass making, moulding and casting, varnishing, gilding and silvering, &c. &c. form the most prominent features in this useful collection, besides a number of miscellaneous articles. A treatise on drawing, painting, etching and engraving terminates the whole work.—

With respect to the intended additions of the American republication, the editor feels himself bound to make a candid declaration. Of some of the various branches which form the wide range of knowledge contained in these volumes, he confesses to possess but a smattering knowledge. Happily these very same departments are of such a nature, as to render the improving labour of the editor equally unnecessary and presumptuous. Of this class is the treatise on the fine arts, and that on Astronomy. In Mechanics and Hydraulics, some new and useful applications of long established principles, and in Optics some recent discoveries will require a particular mention. Of the remaining divisions of the first volume *Galvanism* alone will call for a careful revision and almost for a new composition. More important changes and improvements will be reserved for the second volume. The latest discoveries of Mr. Davy, and the theoretical views of Dr. Coxe, of Philadelphia, have in the space of a few years, unmodelled the very frame of chemical science, whilst every particular branch has been enriched with a number of curious and frequently important facts. The list of chemical arts and manufactories will be considerably enlarged, but such process only will be recommended as have stood the test of direct and personal experience. The choice of the editor in this department will be particularly guided by the wants and circumstances of the American commonwealth, and it will be his peculiar aim to counteract the trade of those dealers in secrets, who mislead so often the unwary and the ignorant, whilst they alone derive fruit from their unfounded pretentions to knowledge. At the same time, the original bulk of the work will be nearly preserved by the suppression of some trifling or irrelevant articles. In all these changes, nevertheless, the editor will endeavour to proceed with that decent respect which is due to the labours of others. By following up this plan, he hopes that the work will prove to be an acceptable *Vade Mecum* for the learned, an easy and familiar introduction for the student, and an agreeable companion for the cultivated part of society.

C. S. and E. have just received part 2d of volume 16, and part 1st, of volume 17, of Dr. Rees' Cyclopoedia. Subscribers are requested to call and get their numbers.

LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for Sale,
FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23. 1811.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north west corner of the Market Square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock.

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week. Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,
Howard Street, Baltimore,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Three Shillings for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812.

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given or good Wheat.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,
Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1y.)

A. BOGGS,
HAS OPENED AN
IRON STORE

In Pittsburgh, a few doors from the Monongahela river, in Wood Street, where he intends keeping for Sale a large, neat and general assortment of

Susquehannah & Juniata
BARR IRON.

He will also Store Goods and do Business on

COMMISSION.

March 10, 1812. tf.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

COPPER & TIN WARE
MANUFACTORY
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual, He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26 1811.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogs heads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!
Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley*.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron

WOOL COMBING & CARDING.

GEO COCHRAN and Richard K Dowling will be prepared to carry on the above business, in the month of May next which they propose to do on the most moderate terms, and also to take wool in payment, if desired.

The advantage of combing, connected with carding, must be so obvious to the makers of domestic woolens—that Cochran & Dowling flatter themselves with a share of public patronage.

The highest price given for wool at the store of George Cochran, Market street.

March 31, 1812. tf.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from disipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

☞ A YOUNG LADY!!!

OF Boston, was afflicted with a violent cough, tightness of the chest, great difficulty of breathing and pain in the side, in this distressing state, after having tried most things without effect, was induced to take *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, when to the surprise of herself and friends, after taking one box, her sleep was restored, her cough left her, and in finishing the second her health was established.— ☞ *She was considered past relief!*

An aged lady of Boston was 16 years afflicted with a violent cough, difficulty of breathing, could not lay down in her bed for years, was relieved by taking two boxes. An old gentleman of Salem, was 20 years afflicted with an asthma, was relieved by taking 3 boxes.— ☞ *The above were considered past relief!*

These pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthmas, consumption, tightness of the chest, wheezings, difficulty of breathing, etc. recent colds are removed in a few hours—the aged will find a relief equally agreeable, even when the lungs are affected.— ☞ *One, containing 12 pills frequently effect a cure! Ask for* "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills," *none are genuine unless signed* "W. T. Conway," *be particular!* Prepared and sold wholesale by the proprietor W. T. Conway, No. 3, Tremant street, Boston, and retail by Messrs. J. P. and J. W. Skelton, druggists, Pittsburgh; Ducemb, Philadelphia; Dr. Elliot, Albany; J. Tiebout, No. 238, Water street, New-York; B. Smith, P. M. New-Brunswick; and most druggists and booksellers throughout the U. States, where may be had *Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills* for obstructions, etc. and which are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, *unless when pregnant*, at which time they must not be taken—price 3 dolls. *Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops* a certain cure for salt rheum, pimpled faces, leprosy, scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, may be given to infants with perfect safety. *Dumfries Ointment* a certain cure for the *Itch* in one hour's *application. Dumfries Lotion*, without smell or stain, for the *Itch. Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills* for venereal complaints. *British Chemical Liquid Blacking*, superior to most compositions. *Conway's Lemon Syrup* one bottle, price 1 doll. 50 cts. will make 3 or 4 gallons of punch, equal to the finest lemons, will keep good in all climates.— ☞ None genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway."

The following letter is a proof of the superior efficacy of

☞ *Dr. Hunter's Celebrated Pills!*

W. T. Conway,—Sir,—Noticing your advertisement for "Dr. Hunter's Pills," and having three years ago contracted a venereal taint, which, notwithstanding the usual treatment was perpetually troubling me with the head-ache, pains in my bones, large scabs and blotches all over my body, elbows, eye-brows, face, loss of appetite, and universal lassitude—was induced to try these pills, when to my surprise, after two boxes, the scabs began to scale off the pains left me, my appetite returned; on taking three boxes more am perfectly free from every symptom. You would oblige me much by your advice whether you think it necessary to continue, if so, inclose in a letter what you may think proper.

I am, Sir,
Most gratefully yours,
G. W.

Portsmouth, November 14, 1810.

These pills are a certain cure in all the various stages of the venereal disease, recent infections are often removed in 3 or 4 days, at an expence of one or two dollars. A treatise, explaining symptoms, with full directions so that persons of either sex may cure themselves with secrecy encircle each box. Prepared and sold wholesale by the sole proprietor W. T Conway, No. 3, Tremantss reet, Boston; and retail by Messrs. Skeltons, druggists, Pittsburgh; Ducomb, Philadelphia; J. Tiebout, No. 238, Water street, New York; Dr Elliot, Albany; D. Smith, P. M. New-Brunswick, and most druggists and booksellers of respectability throughout the United States.—— ☞ None are genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway," be particular

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FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Paaris Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads, wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

TUITION.

THOMAS DUNCAN respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has possession of the room above Mr. C. Latshaw's store, on the corner of Wood and Second streets, lately occupied by Mr. James Noyes, where he purposes to teach all the necessary branches of an English education, for the moderate compensation of three dollars per quarter. He intends to commence on Wednesday the 15th April, 1812.

April 14th, 1812.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,
Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.